WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, 17 18 NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!
Measts, Frederic Rothson, John Gilbert, Chas, Flaber, Mark Smith,
Gastge Holland, Young, Holston, B. J. Ringgood, Browne, Wilsinson, Grahum, Leonard, Barnes, Wilson, Wilkinson, Fope, Ward,
Usahin, Miss Jone Burke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett,
First Scotl.

THIS EVENING, at 8. SECRET MARRIAGE, or WHOSE CHILD IS IT, JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN AFF. The Ravels, Jakuel, Francis, Antoine, Young America, Signorita Pepita, Mons. Van Hamme, Young America on the Three Flying Trapeze. The Martimetil Brothers as the Taree Gladiators.

THIS EVENING, at 8-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; Mrs. John

WINTER GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Wolcott, jr., Miss Mary Carr,
Messra C. Wolcott, jr., J. G. Burnett, W. S. Androws.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE FRENCH SUY-THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS; Miss Helen Western, Mr. J. A. Herne.

WOOD'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—CROSSING
FIRE LINE; The Wortel States, and full company. The Nicolo
Fromps in feats on the Flying Trapeze, Perpendicular Ladders, etc.

FOX'S OLD ROWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING at 4-THE INVISIBLE PRINCE; Miss Facing Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox. To conclude with a Farce.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and THIS EVENING at 71, UNCLE TOM'S CARIN-Mrs. G. C. Howard, Mrs. J. Pryor, Mrs. W. L. Jemison, Misses Jonnie Gleaver, Kehoe, Schell, Lebrun, Mears, Isdaway, Daiy, W. L. Jennison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Iridjanan, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, at 8:10, BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, SURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—Tableans, EUDDESS OF LIVERTY AND ABMY AND NAVY—A SWELT ACE AT THE WINDOW—EXCISE versus LIQUOR DEALER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

GOUPTL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. C.

PATERSON RACES.
TO DAY, the HURDLE and other races on the Paterson Course.

Business Notices.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL closely resembles the odor st a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands univaled. A few drops will leave its poculiar and delightful fragrance

BURNETT's COLOGNA is equal to the best imported. It is not up in a nest and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the Bressing-table. Its latricule merits really justify the high reputation s which it is held .-! Providence Journal.

For sale by all droggists,

LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches Acts and Vermin, and preserving fure and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. Lvox. All others are imitations. Fake no other insect Powder but Irrox's. Sold by all druggists, and by Hauses & Co., No. 21 Park row.

KNOX HATS, 212 BROADWAY, N. Y. KNOX HATS, 212 BROADWAY, N. Y. KKON HATS, 533 BROADWAY, N KNOZ HATS, 523 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Knox has just brought out several splendid styles. The taste dis-played by his artists has brought his trade to so high a figure that the largest building in the city would fail to accommodate all the business.

There is something so precultarly characteristic in the wares of Knoz.
the Hatter, that say one who has once worn his lasts would almost as soon go bareheaded as to wear any other.

Clergymen, more than any other class in the com

Attention is called to the sale of valuable COUNTRY RESIDENCES at Scarcadale, comprising in all about 200 acres, being portion of the Ferdadale farms, the property of Lawis G. Morris, eq., to be made by E. H. Luddow & to, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jona A. 1903, at 1 octach p. m. The location is perfectly resultry, convenient of secrets, and community a nine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding southery. The property will be said to piots to said to octaco trains, Harlem Baircost. Conveyances will be in wait. and to o'clock trains, Harlem Entrod. Conveyances will be in wait-ing to take parties to the grounds. Mops, &c. at No. 3 Pinesst. (2013) LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES undertake to pay a rectain sum to the beirs of their licensess. Why should not people really insure their own life and benith? A single bottle of MARSHEN S LARRIAGYES STATE IS WORTH more than a premium for \$10,000. Perot. No. 476 Breadway.

3,500 .- The National BRICK Machine, with only

Two Houses, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and toe bricks will stand and CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CASERLA TO PIECES on be ing uxposed to Phost.

A. Raqua, General Acent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHEGGE MACHINE with only one notice power; and will make out of the same amount of timber over ruling more suingles than

Acent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York. SEASONABLE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

- DEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMPROR and cure first symptoms. Note .- Prevention is A CLEAR COMPLEXION, sparkling with ruddy tinge,

free from numples and glowing benefit the natural pseud-bloom of a healthy skin, can only result from healthy digestive organs. To secure external nearty you must examinate the impurities of the blood by using MARSORS'S SANATYN FILLS. For sale by all Druggists. GEORGIA PINE.-We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hown, for domestic use and for abip-ment, promptly and on the most favorable terms. Bradrouth & RENICK No. 71 Brondway, N. Y.

CHOLERA! ITS CAUSE AND CURE. - This pamphlet should be in the hands of every one—c infaming information valuable to all. A copy will be forwarded by mail, free, on receipt of a three cent postage stamp of stamped exception.

T. W. Masseyn, So, 417 Broadway, New-York,

SHOOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALDS and Day Plasyer Saras. For sale law. Maryin & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including Button-Hole Machines. No. 438 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glowsy and from felling out; removes dandruff; the linest dress lng used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Autor House, and sil druggleta.

IMPORTED BOOTS and GAITEUS of Gans best Paris toake at Horrs. No. 420 Broadway. Also a large assortment of Stoops for Summer wear. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "heat" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civillans. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid freedulent imitations of his patents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Suppositions, &c.—Marsis & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey et. Lady attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufacture the most improved Looms for wearing Tapes, Bladings, Webblings WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["". Judge's Report" at the "Island Park Trial." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing solk kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

No. 500 Broadway.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best the word FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 456 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE,

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISrsq Adams, No. 37 Park-row, New York (established in 1849), are seems for Tao Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

The Friends of Progress have just held their annual meeting at Waterloo, in this State. There was present an auusually large attendance, and the proceedings were of an the immediate enfranchisement of the blacks of the South by act of Congress. Upon the discussion of this, Fred. Donglass finide one of his most powerful appeals for the official recognition of the right of his race.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A CONVICT .- On Tuesday night, John Matthews, a convict, made his escape from Black-Sixty-eight-st., E. R., he was seen by Officer Blackburn of the ineteenth Precinct, who is detailed at Jones's Wood. The refloar at once gave chase to the thief, and after a long run came up with and captured him. On Wednesday morning the he keepers.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries, it Renrietts
t. Covent Ganden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIGUNE
(bey will also receive Session and Assertments.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Livarpool May 26, via Queenstown May 27, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her dates are two days later.

Anstria has not yet given her consent to a European Congress, which is said to be dependent on her participation. An outbreak of hostilities was still speedil; expected. Mr. Gladstone declared in the House of Commons that the English Government had little hope of being able to preserve peace. Kossuth is said to be inciting revolution in Hungary.

The report that the Danabian Principalities had been occupied by Turkish and Russian troops is contradicted. The Congress at Paris, on the contrary, is said to be opposed to an occupation of the Duchies. The Porte had protested against the inauguration of Prince Charles.

GENERAL NEWS

Seguine's Point was seized by the Metropolitan Health to the latest advices.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met yesterday but no business of importance was done beyond the passage of a vote to purchase 10 new fire engines of the first class, also a resolution to keep the water constantly at the

In Brooklyn, a car on the Brooklyn Central and Ja-maica Railroad ran over a buy nine years of age and killed him. A coroner's jury has exonerated the driver and the road from all blame.

Yesterday was the second day of the Paterson races.

There was a very large attendance, and the time on each
of the three races was very good indeed. Much interest
and excitement prevailed during the progress of the racing.

By the cholera report for June 6 there appears to have been 8 new cases, 9 deaths, I returned to the ship whence he came, 19 convalsacents transferred to the Saratoga, and the whole number remaining under treatment was 67. The case of Surrand Lamirand, the alleged absconding French cashier, was again before Commissioner Betts yes-terday, but was not disposed of, and went over until Fri-

The General Synod of the Dutch Church of the United States began its yearly session in the Rev. Poter Stryker's Church, Thirly-fourth-st., near Eighth-ave. The session will occupy eight days.

There was a meeting of the C. S. Spencer Clob of the Ninth Ward bast night, at which the Hon. H. T. Raymond and "the man at the other end of the avanue" were well castigated. Gen. Aspinwall's Brigade (the Fourth) paraded

day, and were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman in City Hall Park. The appearance of the troops was highly creditable. Dr. Andrews's flying ship has been heard from, the apparatus having landed at Oyster Bay, L. I., about 28 miles hence. The machine was in the air about an hour. There was a meeting of Freemasons last night in the looper Institute to consider the subject of stablishing ome extensive benevolent institution for the Order.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met yesterday and chose Daniel Barnard, President of the Senate, and Austin T. Pike, Speaker of the House.

The Grand Jury of Mercer County, New-Jersey, have commenced the work of dealing with Legislative corruption by indicting several Lobby members.

August Trabant was yesterday found guilty of selling iquor without license in Brooklyn. The Board of Education met yesterday, but their doings

were not of special importance.

The Maryland Unconditional Union Convention met in Baltimore yesterday, with a large attendance.

The trial of Jeff. Davis will occur in October, unless the case is disposed of in some other way before that time.

The Eleventh Brigade will parade to-day and proceed to East New-York for field practice.

Gold is lower under the English news, and closed yesterday at 144k, after selling as high as 144k. The steamer Aleppo takes \$1,550,000 in specie, and the City of Cork \$4175,000. The China, from Bouton, takes \$1,650,000. Government stocks were firm for the gold-bearing issue, and weaker on the 7.30s. Maney is in good supply at 6.27 per cent, Freights are lower. In Exchange nothing of consequence

CONGRESS. SENATE.

JUNE 5.-Mr. Johnson presented the credentials of Mr. Wilkinson Call, Senator elect from Florida. Mr. Chandler | continued suppression of his policy. offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts and pay the salaties and Treasury to adjust the accounts and pay the salaries and compensation of the officers and employes in the Treasury Department who have been engaged in collecting the revenue within the late Rebel States. A joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, builder of the iron-claid Idaho, was passed. The bill for reorganization of the clerical force of the Interior Department was passed. The Senate then continued the discussion of Mr. Doolittle's amendment to the Reconstruction bill, and after speeches for and against, the amendment was rejected. Mr. Williamson moved another amendment to the second section, which was rejected.

bution of American State papers among members was ordered. The House than discussed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island for Naval purposes. Mr. Raymond reported a bill providing for contingent expenses.

The House is once more discussing the League Island and New-London sites for a new naval station adapted to iron-clads. Mr. Brandagee's description of the advantages of the former location will be found picturesque, if not flattering.

On the seventh page of this morning's paper will be found letters from Florence and Genoa, a letter from Norfolk on the Freedmen; an account of the Steadman tour in the vicinity of Savannah; a reply to the charges against the management at Castle Garden; reports from the Board of Education, and law intelli-

be submitted to Congress when the Committee shall have adopted it. The report is described as exceedingly able-as it well may be, having the right side of the question to argue.

The House passed yesterday a bill to secure the safe keeping of public moneys intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. The debate showed a disposition on the part of the House to place further restrictions upon the deposit of Government funds in the National Banks, and Mr. Hooper announced that a bill would shortly be reported to amend the National Banking law for that purpose.

There was a lively debate in the Senate yesterday on Reconstruction, in the course of which Mr. Doolittle was afforded an opportunity to explain his past and present relations with various political parties. Mr. Howe thought it evident either that his colleague had left the Republican party, or that the party had left him. The difference is not important to anybody but Mr. Doolittle, so long as he votes steadily with the Democrats. No vote was reached on the main question.

The meeting of a European Congress is not yet fully determined upon. Austria still hesitates, and on her consent the meeting of Congress will probably be made dependent. The English Government has again declared that it has but little hope that peace will be

The report received by the previous European arrival of an occupation of the Darabian Principalities by Russian and Turkish troops, is contradicted. We are now, on the contrary, informed that the Paris conference has declared against a military intervention.

A Boston writer, in the course of the controversy on the case of Green, the Malden murderer, had the courage or hardihood to vindicate and eulogize Vengeance as a moral attribute. There is no doubt whatever that the scaffold originally sprang from the seed of Vengeance. Our purblind ancestry, with brutal impatience, when they could find no cure for a ame up with and captured nim. On wednesday morning the moral invalid, went to work and killed him. The Department. The rewards offered have already led to nor so much as a Vice-Consul, received at any court;

past. The time is coming when it will be deemed as eruel to kill men for crime or mental disease as now to kill them for pain or physical disease.

THE FERIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

to modify, in one respect, the order issued on Tuesday by direction of Andrew Johnson from the Attorney General's office. We pointed out, yesterday, the ille gal extension of power permitted by that order in its direction for the arrest of persons who "may be" guilty of violating the neutrality laws. The President now restricts that loose mandate by exhorting all cotton. Many others, pursuaded that great inducejudges, marshals, and officers to employ all their "lawful" power and authority to defeat and prevent | would have accompanied their neighbors, but found the Fenian invasion of Canada. We presume it will it impossible to make the necessary arrangements in

be admitted that lawful power does not include the time for the planting season. Others still would gladly power to arrest peaceable citizens on suspicion of an have gone, but were restrained for want of definite intent to violate the law. For this modification of knowledge as to localities most congenial to Northern his previous zeal, the President will be sure to escape settlers. Those who went, and who used reasonable rebuke.

But the proclamation comes late. Fenian meetings us encouraging reports. have been held all over the country for many months One powerful branch of the organization openly avowed | main about the same as at the beginning of the year. its purpose to attempt the liberation of Ireland via There is no immediate prospect of a material decline Canada, and to that end raised money and set on foo: in the price of cotton, and there is much good land well-known enterprises without a whisper of oppositiot from the Government. It will not be strange if the numerous body whose proceedings received in this manner the tacit approval of the Government should now complain that they were lured on to their destruction. They will have some ground for assorting that they were encouraged to expect toleration in every act not openly hostile to the law, and they will criticize the proclamation of yesterday as the late avowal of a purpose on the part of the Government to stretch its prerogative for the suppression of a movement it had nursed into activity. Had the Government interposed when Col. Roberts collected his followers in public meetings, the enterprise must necessarily have been arrested at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have alarmed the householders of Canada by an incursion across the border. The lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that assumed the indifference of the President, might have been saved had the mask of indifference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Now, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian effort, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, demand to know the motive of what will seem to them an unaccountable vacillation in policy, and an unexpected

uncertainty of Executive purpose. We are far from complaining of any legitimate vigilance against open infraction of the neutrality laws. To take care that the laws be executed is the clear duty of the Executive. It is equally his duty to abstain from any encouragement to a violation of them by his agents and subordinates, and it is the duty of a sound public opinion to resist encroachments upon the law not less carnestly when they proceed from the authorities charged with the preservation of order, than when they spring out of the enthusiasm of those who owe a perfect obedience to the letter of every statute. And it does seem to us that if the Administration cherished the intention to execute the neutrality laws for the benefit of Canada-of there can be no doubt-they were much bound to observe good faith toward Britain. If Mr. Johnson intended to go beyond the later of the law, and assume a moral obligation as ing on him for the guardianship of the interests of Great Britain, he should have felt himself still and skill. more strongly obliged to proclaim that purpose, and to confess his sense of responsibilty in time to prevent

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The proceedings in Judge Underwood's court have ended as everybody supposed they would. The appli- as early as the middle of March, and should certainly cation of Davis's counsel for an immediate trial is re- be in the ground before the middle of April. There jected by direction of the Government, and the court stands adjourned till the first Tuesday in October. fencing and repairing of buildings, reads, and bridges, Meantime, it is understood that Davis will be released, | before the planting season begins. Trouble, expense, either on bail or on parole, and we presume the Gov- and labor will be saved by an early beginning. ernment feels the pressure of public opinion so far as to recognize the necessity of accepting the States wherein the families of Northern men will be Mr. Hooper reported back with amendments, a bill to alternative of immediate trial or immediate release. A speedily welcomed into society. It is, therefore, de-Mr. Hooper reported back with amendments, a bit to secure the safety of public funds. The amendments were agreed to A resolution, offered by Delano, instructing the Committee, it is true, is investigating the agreed to A resolution, offered by Delano, instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the propriety of equalizing the rate of interest charged by the National Banks, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Hayes, a distri-Abraham Lincoln, yet we are bound to suppose that the Government have long had full knowledge of that evidence. Should it appear that testimony exists be able to regulate their school and church affairs to strong enough to justify a trial on that charge, the their own liking, and to secure many other privileges question must be answered why Davis, like the other conspirators, was not long ago tried by military | neighbors would also serve as a defense to each other, authority, and either well hanged, or acquitted of the charge. If, on the other hand, there is no such evidence, the point to be met is, why the proclamation of the President was ever issued. So in regard to the starving of prisoners, and other unmilitary crimes for which Davis is still held to answer at the bar of public opinion. Their truth or falsity ought to have been determined before now. If Davis is innocent, it is gross injustice to keep him in prison. If the work, he is guilty, it is trifling with the just indignation of the people to postpone the trial which would prove him guilty. Judge Underwood hints that some action of the Government Mr. Fessenden has presented to the Reconstruction is likely to intervene between this and October, which Committee an elaborate report on the questions at | may prevent any trial at that time. But it is difficult issue between Congress and the President, which will to believe that Davis is to be released on an indefinite parole and suffered to go at large with all the questions at issue in his case left unsettled. The Government will find frankness in this matter the best sore-souled malcontents of the late "Confederacy" policy, and should avow its belief or its disbelief in the pending charges. Whether or not it is desirable and indisputable individuality of the States lately in to try Davis on the general charge of treason, is a insurrection, who will not yield to the idea of perfect much less important question.

WHY SO MANY PIRES!

The number of fires which broke out in this City in the first five months of the present and five preceding years, respectively, is as follows: 1861. 1863. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866 January... 39 37 34 42 29 February.. 26 36 21 33 26 February ...

32 20 31 33 37 16 34 18 21 17 April..... Total.... 153 158 138 150 140 347 Showing more fires (not counting thirty-four false alarms), in the last five months than in the corre-

sponding months of any two previous years. There have been twenty-nine fires in Broadway alone in the last five months, about double the average number in former years.

-We submit these facts in exposition of the clamor been in any manner responsible for this enormous increase in the number of fires over those of any former year; nor will any intelligent person contend that this increase is accidental. There are villains in persons who are using their arson to raise a dishonest clamor against our Paid Fire Department. Just how far the two classes are acting in concert remains to pathies, if not common purposes, is abundantly mani-

The Fire Commissioners may have exceeded their specified powers in offering rewards for the detection of the fire-raising scoundrels; but there was no alterna- breath of national existence; never was recognized by tive. They would gladly burn half the City if they could thus discredit and overthrow our present Fire least standing in the family, never had a Minister, scaffold is a symbol of the cruelty and quackery of the the detection of several of the miscreants; and their never made the shadow of a treaty; never accom-

virtue is not yet exhausted. We believe a persistence in the proffer will reduce henceforth the number of while our firemen are absorbed in the extinguishment of one. When we shall have got a dozen of the villains The President's Proclamation seems to be intended | into State Prison, we may hope for a reasonable exemption from the peril of general conflagration.

> GOING SOUTH. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the country, many Northern farmers went South in the early months of this year for the purpose of planting ments were offered for the production of a cotton crop, judgment in selecting and stocking plantations, send

The inducements to embark in the enterprise reready for the plow, lying uncultivated, awaiting capital and labor to make it productive. The Southern planters have always been short of capital, and, as a rule, lived at least one year in advance of their incomes. The Rebellion overtook them deeply indebted to the merchants, and the close of the war involved both planter and factor in bankruptey, from which they can be released only by the introduction of means from abroad. Most plantations not now under cultivation are destitute of everything but good soil and an abundance of timber. The requirements to convert these to use are, first of all, capital-at least \$5,000, with which to procure and support ten laborers, six mules, three plows, two wagons, and small implements in sets of half a dozen each, for every hundred acres of land to be cultivated. In possession of the money, the planter can procure all the other articles in the South. There is no scarcity of labor; enterprising merchants have shipped to every Southern city and considerable village plantation supplies of every kind, and droves of mules, from Texas and the West, are offered for sale in every county and parish where there is money to buy them.

In the Southern States, as elsewhere, some sections are settled by intelligent, industrious, and law-abiding people, who would gladly welcome men from the North who come with capital and industry to cultivate the soil. Other portions of the country are settled by ignorant, self-conceited braggarts, who affect to despise honest labor, and are hostile to any and all who by precent or example run counter to their own narrow notions. It will not be difficult to pick out the desirable communities; they are found in almost every one of the Cotton States, and will readily be distinguished by an intelligent agent who may be sent out to select a place for the formation of a settlement. Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are settled in all their most fertile and desirable tracts by a hospitable people. In Central Alabama, from Montgomery to Gainesville, on the Tombigbee River, is one of these localities where both the people and the soil would be acceptable. On Bayou Boeuf, in Louisiana, and, if the overflow can be prevented, on Bayons De Glaze and Teche, and in the Fenians as toward the subjects of Great the Red River country, from Alexandria to the Texas line, the inhabitants would rejoice at the opportunity to revive the prosperity of their beautiful garden-like countries by the aid of Northern capital

The time for making the necessary negotiations and arrangements for the occupation of these lands is at the consequences that have followed upon the long- hand. The planter should be on his plantation with his laboring force and implements before the 1st of December. A good crop of cotton is almost always insured by early planting. In the localities just named, corn may be planted in February, and cotton is also much work to be done in the way of ditching,

There is, perhaps, no community in the Southern dezen or more families. Thus the new settlers will that could not be attained by individual effort. The and by the example of their prosperity would induce the old citizens to court their society.

Since Slavery has been abolished, it is agreed by all classes that the climate of even the lower counties of the Gulf States is not inhospitable to white labor, and that all the products hitherto grown in the South can be successfully and profitably cultivated by any race or people that will industriously apply itself to

MISCHIEF, MAKING IN RICHMOND. To say that words are things is only to repeat

a rather stale saw. Every reflecting man will comprehend what a hinderance to genuine and honest reinstruction is the lingo of a reluctant and more than half simulated loyalty. We have more of this in Southern mouths and newspapers because there are Northern men, in Congress and out of it, who set the a pernicious example by insisting upon the separate political unity only because that idea has been particularly asserted and held up by the Union party. Opposition has betrayed too many into a habit of representing the Confederacy aforesaid as an independent power. Now, such an admission as this, coming from any considerable portion of the Northern people, is just the inch which entitles ex-Rebels to demand a yard or two; and they are not in the least modest about it. All they want is to keep the idea of the individuality of the late Slave States, and they have pride, passion, and prejudice to work upon in the dubious future. For instance, here is a Virginian gentleman who has been allowed personally to cheer e seclusion of Jefferson Davis. Being a gallant man, the visitor, writing to The Richmond Examiner, most altitudinously compliments Mrs. Jefferson Davis. "Her conversation," he informs us, "is the same that so often charmed visitors when she, the wife of the President of A BRAVE NATION, struggling for their liberties, dispensed the courtesies and hospitalities raised by certain journals against our present Fire of the Presidential mansion." Now, we have Department. No honest man will accuse it of having nothing to say of Mrs. Davis's manners. We will take it for granted that they are those of a well-bred woman; nor do we think the worse of her for clinging affectionately to her misguided husband in his downfall and peril. But this city who are setting fires by hundreds; there are | when you come to "a brave nation, struggling for their liberties," we insist upon filing a special demurrer. We totally deny that such words are in the least appropriate. We admit the bravery, for the sake, at be seen. That they have at least common sym- least of our own military reputation; but we deny the ' nation " and the " struggling for their liberties " in tota. We have a respect for words; and it hurts our feelings to see them perverted and abused. The · Confederacy ' never was a " nation;" never had a

the powers of the earth as " a nation;" never got the

plished more than the assertion by itself of its nationality, to which all the rest of mankind fires one-half, and prevent their setting two or three responded: "No-by no manner of means," turning the cold shoulder diplomatically, and keeping up the theory of a friendly understanding with the authorities at Washington. The Confederacy was no more a nation than a vagrant is a householder, or a pauper the equal in wealth with Mr. Astor. It is one thing to struggle for nationality-it is another to attain it; and the South never did attain it, nor the semblance of it, nor had the least chance of it, for they merely played at nationality in Richmond, and found it rather hard to maintain even the complement of a decent Cabinet, although there was nothing to do except in their extemporized War Department. Does anybody ask why we object to this little game of assumption, feeble as it is, and harmless? We answer. simply because it is not harmless. It is quite important to get certain theories kicked out of this world, never to return to vex the peace and endanger the life of the real "nation." If the Slave States have been "national" once, why not "national" again? If they ever had the franchise, it is a fair argument that they have been deprived of it by force, and are at liberty by force to regain it. To admit this is not only to write ourselves down tyrants and usurpers but theoretically to give up what we have been fighting for. Admit the "Confederate nationality," and there is no reason, morally, why we should not have another Rebellion to-morrow. There is mischief in the very idea of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties." Consider how the last words may still be used "to fire the Southern heart." It means: "You were free, and you are slaves; you are the victims of unmerited public misfortunes; you have succumbed to a superior physical force; you are crushed, conquered, and cruelly subjugated." What will come

> "Be ye men and suffer this dishonor? And so we shall have no peace, no fixedness, nothing but semi-annual fights, and chronic explosions

> after the Mexican manner. Do we object to allowing disappointed men the

next? What but

liberty of their tongues? Certainly not, while they confine themselves to mere talk-it is the brain that perverts and the heart that poisons speech, and about the Southern brain and heart we cannot help feeling a trifle of anxiety. We object to everything which needlessly complicates a good, solid reconstruction, and postpones it even for an unnecessary hour. It is a great stretch of faith to believe in a man's loyalty when he is ceaselessly talking of "Confederate nationality," or of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties." If these be not the idlest words, will snybody tell us by what authority, human or divine, poor Mr. Davis is locked up-is to be tried-is to be put in peril of his life ! Admit the "nationality." and why is n't the unfortunate J. D. like William Tell ? or Kosciusko? or Kossuth? or Mazzini? Why is n't he a martyr from his head to his heels! Those who admire him-whether at the North, the South, or the West-want nothing else but to get him into that category, and then what a capital candidate for the Presidency will be make!-the leader of "a brave nation struggling for their liberties! We certainly do not thirst for his blood-we are not for racking, hanging, drawing, or quartering him-we are not for shutting him up in a dark dungeon on a hard-bread and cold-water diet; but we do think that the Rebellion was causeless and wicked; and we cannot, in the present delicate crisis, read with much equanimity of this "brave nation struggling for their liberties."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN BRAZIL.

There is to be a National Industrial Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire of Brazil, beginning on the 19th of October, and ending on the 2d of December of the current year. It is designed to include samples of all the products of Brazilian farms, and also specimens of all implements and machinery, both of foreign and domestic manufacture, that are used in the cultivation of the soil or in the preparations of agricultural products for market.

Ample provision is promised for the reception and exhibition of models and for the working of full-sized machines. A special apartment is to be designated for the use of foreigners, who will be supplied gratuitously with power and materials to work engines and machinery of every description.

All articles sent to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition will be passed through the Custom-House free of duty, upon the depositing of security that they shall be reëxported, or that, in case they are sold, the duty will be paid.

United States should be represented, hoping thereby to stimulate their own mechanics to improve their manufactures, and to induce their agriculturists to adopt and use the most serviceable inventions.

WORKING OF THE NEW EXCISE.

The following is an official exhibit of the number of arrests made by the Police of our City on the several Sundays of April and May last respectively:

Under old Erein.
First Sanday in April. 140
Second Sanday in April. 154
Fourth Sanday in April. 154
Fourth Sanday in April. 154
Fourth Sanday in May
Fourth Sanday in May Total 583 Total

- Ought not Mayor Hoffman to have considered such facts before he launched his condemnation of the "Student" writes us that he has a School-book

published in 1861, which gives the population of two States as follows: ...995,000 | Wisconsin ...

census taken in 1860, he will find the aggregates as Massachusetts . . . 1,231,056 | Wisconsin Almost two to three. To-day we suspect Wisconsin has nearly or quite 1,000,000. So, you see, the facts

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

do not serve your turn.

The hosts of negroes who have perished from exposure and arvation, number, doubtless, hundreds of thousands. Nor has a sorrowful state of things ceased to be visible among them here is probably nowhere on the face of the carth to-day an

The Florida Times, published at Jacksonville, prints this as a matter of curiosity, and illustrates as fol-In connection with the above extract, we would state that

"In connection with the above extract, we would state that the steamer Tamiend, owned and manned by colored people, left this city on last Saturday crowded with the sufering pop-ulation, on a pleasure excursion up our beautiful river. We have yet to record the first death from suffering in East Florida." The large shipments of coal from the mining regions

of Pennsylvania justify the hope that fuel will soon experience a further reduction in price. During last week the enormous aggregate of 301,647 tuns was ent to market; this was 216,859 tuns more than was brought out in the corresponding week of last year. The shipments for the current year already amount to 4,145,140 tuns, being an increase of 1,278,977 tuns over the product of last year at the same date.

Texas .- A gentleman who writes from the heart of Texas to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE, says:

"Our crops were never more promising; and I assure you he negroes are doing better than most men anticipated. I think there will be as large a crop of cotton raised in this State as in any previous year. "We Southern Unionists are in favor of the Freedman's

Bureau. Without it, there is no protection for the negro.

"We wish the continuance of military rule. It is the dislayal who are ranting about the non-admission of Southern representatives into Congress, not the loval."

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 6, 1896.

Capt. Menter, of the celebrated Menter's Bank, was mortally wounded by a pistol shot, fired by a burglar, when entered his house at Newport, Ky., this morning, for the purpose of robbery. Menter's son as ward shot the

Old School General Asembly Proceedings-Fourteenth Day-Freedman's Report-The Olive Branch to Southern Churches-&c. Sr. Louis, June 2, 1868. The Old School General Assembly is thinning out rapidly. The day being very rainy and damp the galleries. presented a beggarly account of empty benches, and the attendance of members palpably fell off. The decreasing interest in the proceedings is the main cause of these events, though to the body of the Church at large the reevents, though to the body of the Church at large the remaining duties of the Assembly are of great interest.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented three reports of local interest to the Synod of Iowa only. The same Committee recommended that the title to the lot in Winona, Minn., be transferred to certain ministers, on condition of a church edities being erected thereon. Reports were also presented of a list of delegates to be appointed to represent the General Assembly in various religious assemblies to be held next year. The report was accepted. The vacancies in Board of Domestic Missiona were also filled by reflecting the old members.

The report on freedmen's affairs was further discussed to-day, the chief question at issue being whether the work could be as well performed by the Board of Domestic Missions as by a separate Committee. There was quite a debate on this point, part of the Assembly contending that as a matter of economy it was better to transfer the work to the Board. Dr. Thomasand several others opposed this course, however, and finally the Assembly voted to continue the work in the hands of the same Committee as last year.

Dr. Schenek this morning offered the following resolu-

MISSOURL

Dr. Schenck this morning offered the following resolu-Resolved. That we believe there are many ministers and

Resolved. That we believe there are many ministers and members belonging to the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States who disapproved of the late Rebellion, and were compelled by the force of circumstances to bow down before what they believed to be an irrestible necessity, and without expressing any opinion on the subject of such conduct this Assembly will cherish the kindest fraternal regard for such brethren, and whenever they desire to return to the church we will extend to them a cordial were come; and in regard to those who ejunctarily joined in the Rebellion, this Assembly discisions any spirit of vindictiveness toward them, and whenever they will contorn to the asks of the General Assembly of 1865 we will be pleased to receive them book into the church.

The resolution caused quite a commotion and formed the topic of debate the rest of the day. Soveral attempts were made to edge in substitutes. Mr. Day of New-York, who said he represented the church which gave the sum of

the topic of debate the rest of the day. Several attempts were made to edge in substitutes. Mr. Day of New-York, who said he represented the church which gave the sum of \$63,000 yearly to this Presbyterian Church, was anxious to modify the acts of last year, or rather to continue them so that our brethren, the Union men of the South, could understand them. He offered a resolution which was laid on the table. Mr. Patterson of Ill. said he had no harsh feelings toward Southern Christians, and after four years service in the Army thought there were many men in the South who could come in under Dr. Schenck's resolution. Various parliamentary motions were made, but the resolutions as read were adopted.

It was resolved to appoint a committee to write a pastoral letter, and snaggested that the sentiments of Dr. Schenck's resolution be incorporated in the same.

The political caldron is boiling over in the interior of the State, if all accounts be true. The Glasgow Times speaks of a riot at the Blair speaking at Marshall, in which jistols were used, and one man shot in the shoulder; and a special to The St. Lowis Republican, dated at Warrensburg, yesterday, says that a fight ensued there in which a man by the name of Stevens was killed. Politicians at those gatherings should put ice in their hats.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the telegraph sounded the alarm of fire on the leven near O'Fallon-st., which proved to be on the dismantled steamer Bostona, which, with the two other steamers, the Ida Handy and James Raymond, were entirely destroyed. The fire originated on the Bostona, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary; there being no fire on the boat at the time, nor had there been for some considerable length of time. The firemen say it was but a few moments after the alarm was sounded before the three boats were one mass of dame.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners Communications and Resolutions-Insurance Policies of Decensed Firemen Paid to Their Families.

A meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners wa held at Firemen's Hall, yesterday. Present—Commissioners Pinckney, Engs and Brown, and Mr. Gildersleeve, Secretary.

Communications were received, as follows: From M. Carstens, desiring to introduce his Patent Fire Lighter, for use of the Department. From the Chief-Engineer, in response to a resolution of the

Board, stating that no progress had been made by the Croton

Board, stating that no progress had been made by the Croton Aqueduct Department in laying down new hydrants, since the application made to them for that purpose.

The following was also transmitted:

Note: The following was also transmitted:

Note: The following was also transmitted:

Note: The gold benefit to you and through you to the Fire Department, my morer thanks for the salvation of my house, adjoining St. James Lutheran Church, Fifteenthest, at the mrs. Nothing save the superhuman exertions of the firement under your able direction, saved my property from the devouring element. Very respectfully, you obedient servant.

Romen's Fire No. No. 199 East Fifteenthest.

From the Chief-Engineer—Submitting statement of the number of fire and alarms of fire for month of May as follows: Alarms of fire, 76; False alarms. 9. Total; -5. Number theretofore reported since Jan. 1, 206, whole number to June 1, 331.

381. From telegraph operators, asking to have their pay in

creased.

From W. C. Marshall, soliciting the cooperation of the Department, in exhibiting his appliance to buildings to sid in the extinguishment of fires.

The following resignations were accepted: Wm. Long, Engine Co. No. 17; Wm. Shoehan, Engine Co. No. 17; F. A. Wesnmell, Engine Co. No. 18; Lafayette Sharp, Engine Co. No. 23.

Commissioner, Pinckney presented the report of the Com-

the Brazilian authorities are especially anxious that

No. 23.

Commissioner. Pinckney presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

e directed to care, by was adopted, missioner Bhows offered the following: missioner Bhows offered the Board he and he is hereby as-otherwise.

Commissioner Binws offered the tomogram and he is hareby as-fessived. That the President of the Board he and he is hareby as-borized to take the necessary measures by out-rising, or otherwise, a carry into effect the provisions of the law relative to the storage of ombostible materials.

to carry into effect the provisions of the law relative to the storage of combinitible materials. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Prickers offered the following resolution: Resolved, That for the purpose of supplying the steam fits sugine companies (not already supplied) with engines of periper Working capacity to take the piacs of engines which experience has shown to be wholly inadequate to the requirements of the Department, that it steam fits engines of the first-class be ordered, minar in all respect to the requirements of the Department, that it steam fits engines of the first-class be ordered, minar in all respect to the fits of the state of the fits of the commissioner Pinckers offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the character be and be is neighy directed to require every Susan fits. Engine Company in this Department to keep the water in the older of the steam engines at the steam point, day and might and that for the purpose of carrying the same into effect the Commissioner Business and steam colls, pipes and occha, and the Steam Engineers to require the purpose of carrying the same into surface the Commission on Business and Supplies be surfacised to presure the necessary formers and steam colls, pipes and occha, and the Steam Engineers to require the perform the necessary mechanical labor to carry the same into operation.

The resolution was laid over, and the Board then adjourned. Yesterday the New-York Accidental Insurance Company and to the families of D. B. Waters, late foreman and Peter H. Waish of Engine Company No. 23. killed at the fire of the Academy of Music, the amount of their policies, \$1,000 cach.

Charles S. Speucer Club of the Ninth Ward. A meeting of this Club was held last evening. The

om was filled with young men, and a large number of new nembers signed the roll. The PRESIDENT stated the objects of the Club, and he was followed by the Hon CHARLES S. PENCEN. He said that he did not intend to wake a speech, a e had been talking almost incessantly all day, but that he had s gentleman with him who came with his head under his arm. martyr to the rights of opinion and freedom of expression, who though dead yet speaketh. Hear him! Mr. Spencer fur ther said that he disapproved of the course of Congressman Raymond, and that he did not believe that one is ten of the roters in the VIth Congressional District would indorse his ection in Congress. He recommended all to read and cir

rotters in the Vith Congressional District would indorse as action in Congress. He recommended all to read and circulate Tonsey's tract. "A Constituent to a Representative." Mr. Spencer concluded in an cloquent peroration, filled with classic allistions, electrifying the audience, who rose up and cheered instily.

Mr. Alexander McLeod being called for, by the personal allisations of Mr. Spencer, said: He was not the only martyr of this Administration. Postmasters and officers in all branches of the Government had been beheaded for opinion sake. He had just heard from a Congressman that the Postmaster at Monticello, Sallivan County, who fought and was badly wounded in the late war, and who was he editor of the Republican paper of that country, had been shorneded by a Democrat. That the political martyrs of this Administration who have lived praying and proaching the eternal principles of roth and liberty against the aiders and abettors of schemes to limit and circumseribe the development and progress of the cause of justice, protection and equality before the law of all races of men, and who died praying and fighting for those principles will enjoy a resurrection of giory and honor and inal triumph, while shame and confusion of face will be visited to those apostate followers of "my paice," Mr. McLeod thought Mr. Spencer was the best candidate for Congress. Yet he agreed with the romarks of Mr. Spencer, that he was not actuated by any personal considerations, and would cheerfully support the Hon. F. A. Conking, Sinchair Tousey, or Russell, or any other personal considerations, and would cheerfully support the Hon. F. A. Conking, Sinchair Tousey, or Russell, or any other personal considerations, and would cheerfully support the Hon. F. A. Conking, Sinchair Tousey, or Russell, or any other personal considerations, and would cheerfully support the Hon. F. A. Conking, Sinchair Tousey, or Russell, or any other personal considerations, and would cheerfully support the Hon. F. A. Conking, Sinchair Tousey, or Russell, o

ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM .- The Times of yesterday norming had an account of the arrival of the police expedition at Seguine's Point on Tuesday night, with exact details as follows:

"The voyagers reached their destination at about 11 o'clock. I mg after the Staten Islanders had sought their pillows. The anding was speedily made, the men spread their cots within the spacious buildings at the Point, night-pickets were put out, he seven cutters cast anchor at the points which had been essigned them, and steam engine Schultz & Co. went to their ches to dream of the astonishment with which the Islanders will look upon them this morning."

-The value of which will be understood when we state hat the vessel on which the police embarked did not reach seguine's Point at all that night on account of a feg, and hat the above account is purely fictitions. So much the ore credit to the imagination of the reporter, and to the

enterprise' of the journal in questic STATE SHALL SHALL PARK